The Situation. Gold two hundred and forty! Why?

When GRANT started upon his campaign, gold was quoted at 168, and notwithstanding STANrox's favorable reports to Drx daily from that time, gold has gone up, up, up, or rather greenbacks have depreciated in value. This fact demonstrates something "rotten in Denmark."

Weigh the telegraphic Government news this morning. Mr. DANA, the Assistant Secretary of War is made to say, GRANT has his hands on LEE's throat and will not let go until strangled to death." What follows?

Disaster to SHERMAN, with admitted loss 3,000, particularly heavy in officers. Disaster to SHERIDAN, with an admitted loss of

500, among whom are four Colonels. Disaster to HUNTER with an admitted heavy

loss in guns and men. Disaster at Petersburg, in which several regi- that occasioned by the chances of war.

ments were gobbled up bodily. How long must this human slaughter contipue? Is it not time for the nation to pause and

Dodd, Morton and the Journal.

The Journal of yesterday was afflicted with very violent attack of Dopp on the brain. reproduces from the "official report" in the Seti nel of Monday the speech of H. H. Dopp, Esq., at a township meeting in Hendricks county, on Saturday last, and affects to see in it "treason, stratagem and spoils." It labors to make the effort of Mr. Donn a very significant affair, when it is only a reiteration of the sentiments of JEF-FERSON, MADISON, and the founders of the goverument who thought with them, so far as it refers to political doctrines. Mr. Dopp, or "Harry" Dopp, as the Journal styles him, expressed no new political opinions. If it thinks there is treason in them, then Jerrenson and of July. Madison were traitors-and all who have thought with them. He expressed no political doctrines but what are embraced in the Kentucky and Vir ginia resolutions of 1798-99, and which have had the approval of every National Democratic Convention which has assembled since that period.

The Journal attempts to give importance the utterances of Mr. Doan, by referring to him as the "Grand Commander of the Sons of Liberty" in Indiana. In fact His Excellency's organ makes it out that "HARRY DODD" is a very great man, and that gentleman is under many obligations to that paper, reflecting no doubt as it does the sentiments of O. P. M. and company, for the importance it has given him. it continues its criticisms in the vein of its of yesterday, the Journal will force Mr. Donn to be a great man in spite of himself. The fact is Mr. Donn speaks only

for himself. His views in regard to the policy and results of the war are his own. They may be right or they may be wrong, but he alone is responsible for them. He may express the views of others, but if so it is accidental and not by concert or authority. We believe in the old fashioned American doctrine that every citizen has the right to entertain his own views and to express his own opinions upon all matters affecting the public welfare, but MORTON and COMPANY think and express the opinion that no man has a right to any opinion unless it squares with the doctrines and policy of the party in power. There is an old adage which reads that even error can be safely tolerated if reason and truth are left free to combat it, and we are happy to notice that in spite of military despotism the people are determined to assert both their manhood and their political rights. The nation is passing through a terrible ordeal. Its consequences no man can forsee. Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Morron and Mr. Dono may entertain widely different opinions as to the results of the war, of the present sectional antagonism, and is of no more value than the other, unless those views are based upon common sense and the his tory of the past so far as it can be applicable to the present. Mr. Monton almost every day gives expression to his views of public affairs and the duties of the citizen in the present crisis of the country, and why has not Mr. Dopp, Mr. JONES, or Mr. SMITH, in this free government, the same right, as he should have the same priv-

And in conclusion, we will remark that the readers of the Journal, by the re publication of the speech of Mr. Dopp in that print, have had the privilege of reading some wholesome dotrinesa nd sentiments fearlessly expressed, which otherwise might have escaped them, and abuse has given them and him a significance and importance which otherwise they could not have attained. For these reasons the speech of Mr. Dopp will be read by thousands who otherwise would never have noticed it...

The Theory of Military Conscription The modern system of military conscription as a means of raising armies, dates from the French Revolution, and was invented by the authors of that great social convulsion for the purpose of promoting their anarchic and ambitious projects. It proceeded on the assumption that every man owed military service to the French Government from the fact of his birth in France, and from this premise the revolutionary doctrinaires jumped to the illogical conclusion that it was right and proper to sweep every able bodied Frenchman, of suitable age, into the ranks of the French army. by the summary and arbitrary process of contry than in a great despotism. He had rather scription. They first resolved that military serbe a citizen of the little republic of San Marino vice was a debt, and then provided a means by than a serf of the autocrat of ail the Russias. which the Government might claim, from many as should be draffed, the payment of that

political morality and private right, the premise of the French doctrinaires is not axiomatic and their inference is illogical. Men are not made the Union. What he then said was published in a fight would be awful. Without a little blood That each township select three delegates to for Governments, but Governments for men, and there is no ethical or political reason that we can Pieces on the Sectional War," &c., to which he worth a rush." perceive why the duty of military service should be made to differ in its conditions from any other into the objects of this Republican party. So worth after it was all let out. Had not the Re Convention, nominate a candidate for Assessor, of course understand that these observations relate to the fundamental grounds of on which all conscription laws are based, and that in this view they are addressed to the inquiry that may be raised respecting the legislative power of a Government, and are not directed to the ascertainment of the citizen's duty under conscription laws after they may have been enacted. Unwise or impolitic laws, until repealed or judicially declared void, are as much entitled to be obeyed by the subject and enforced propriety and rightfulness.

dispute the justice of the following observations

of the New York Commercial Advertiser: the military service, nor equally desirons to en- | ble, the most desolating of all others."

"It is desirable to have soldiers, and if men they will be mistaken."

with the nature of the service rendered, and the glass," &c. He proceeded: to the dangers incident to this occupation."

hospital service. Physicians volunteer for the see anything left for them. position; they are not drafted for it; and during They wanted security for three constitutional 3. Neither he nor his party respected the Conthe past winter the rate of mortality among phy- | rights: sicians in some of our hospitals has surpassed

"Therefore, on every just principle of the divisiou of employment, and even upon the ground turned. finitely superior to any conscription. By the ritories. former method we get men who are adapted by physical organization and tastes for the life of a army with men who are in every way unfitted for Advocate admits. the life which they have been forced to adopt."

Wayne County Democratic Meeting-Speech of Judge Perkins.

Pursuant to previous notice, a respectable number of the Democrats of Wayne county met at the Court House in Centreville, on Saturday

last, 25th inst. On motion, Isaac N. Beard, Esq., was se ected President: John Stabler and Joshua Dye were selected as Vice Presidents, and Thomas Wilson and Larkin G. Turner, Secretaries. On motion, a committee of one from each township was appointed by the chair to select nineteen delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Indianapolis on the 12th

The chair appointed the following named genlemen as said committee: Wayne Township-James Elder.

Abington-Anderson Dye. Boston-Dennis Druley. Jackson-John C. Lutz. Harrison-John Kepler. Jefferson-Jacob Allen. New Garden-R. M. Turner Franklin-Thomas Wesler. Centre-Eleazer Malone.

Dalton, Green and Perry Townships were not The committee was instructed to also report a

ounty committee. After consultation, the committee made the following report of delegates, contingent dele gates and county committee, which was unani-

mously adopted: Delegates-Lafe Develin, James Elder, E. Malone, E. C. Nudd, John Kepler, Thompson Smith, Johns Duffie, Thomas Means, John C. Lutz, Charles Leive, Joshua Dye, Isaac N. Beard, Levi Druley, Jacob Mason, James H. McConnell, Cyrus Kerlin, Samson Stevens, Jno.

Allen, James White. Contingent Delegates-J. H. Moormann, Geo. Rairesheid, Jacob Dillman, David Cook, Jehu Boren, Henry Long, Charles Bauer, John Endsley, Jeptha Turner, Daniel B. Stevens, Jacob Brooks, Cornelius Cook, Jr., Michael Swope, W. S Watt, Dennis Druley, Peter Kepler, James M. Perkins, Fielding Gaar, John F. Latshaw. Central Committee-James Elder, John Kepler, John C. Lutz, Thomas Wilson, Eleazor Ma

lone, Wm. Petchell, Andrew F. Scott. A committee consisting of Eleazer Malone and Cyrus Kerlin was appointed to wait on Judge Perkins and invite him to address the meeting.

The Committee, after a short absence, returned with Judge Perkins, who was introduced by as, at least, not to increase the distrnst of the you hold your liberties in your hands. the President, and proceeded to address the Con- South in the constitutional faith of the North, vention. He remarked that before proceeding to and as would soonest end the rebellion. ais speech he would notice, for a moment, a fact cial document. He had just learned that the lays before its expriation-the last being with no hope of succees. giving any bond, spends it at his will. Thus did policy at the proper time. Constitution and laws. He trembled when he relieve the nation of its blasting influence. thought of this usurpation. He had hoped if the And here, said the speaker, the question might

save liberty and law in the State. his pocket will be a corruption fund spent under the Constitution; the Republicans were disrethe titles of "military expenses," "getting up re- garding them, and threatening to continue to do cruits," &c., to carry elections. The poor Dem- so; why did they refuse to confirm the constituocratic candidates, this year, will have to run, tional rights of the South? He had no doubt it unless Morton is an honest man, against competi- was premeditatedly done in order to involve the ors, and Morton's Bureau of Finance.

pose. It is an alarming precedent. so speak as a politician or a partisan. Politics he did not study, as such, public speaking was not his trade, and his course of life, for the last where, that the strength of the rebellion lay in eighteen years, had not cultivated partisan feel- that refusal. It placed the blood of the slair ings. He, as a citizen of Indiana and of the United States, addressed us as citizens, also, of the same bodies politic. He had no selfish partisan interests to subserve, he was ambitious of no political career. But he had the personal inin this confederacy, and he desired that they should be years of freedom-he did not wish to outlive the liberties of his country, and he shrank from the thought of leaving those who might succeed him to drink of the bitter cap of despotism. There was something sweet in liberty. He would rather live in a small free coun-

coln for the presidency, in 1860, he had spoken We need not say that, regarded in the light of to the people of this county, and had warned them against his election, and the triumph of the Republican party; he then told the people that that party were disunionists, and would destroy the papers, and in a pamphlet entitled "Fugitive letting, this Union will not, in my judgment, be compare the vote of the different townships, at begged leave now to refer. He quoted from that If the Union was not worth anything with all 1864 speech as follows: "We proceed next to inquire its blood in it, he did not know what it would be Also, that each township, at their Township kind of service rendered to the Government. The far as it is important now to consider them, they publicans bled the Union enough vet? Washing and elect a County Central Committeeman.

may be stated thus: "1. To excite hostility on the part of the out blood letting. people of the North toward their brethren and Mr. Lincoln was nominated for another term. District of Hancock and Shelby, and that each their institutions in the South.

property of all the people of the United States. republic at an end, and the silence of despotism It was also ordered that the chairman of the Such, I say, are their avowed objects. I do had come. not say that, if Lincoln is elected, they will be He was a Union man. He wanted a change a like committee of Shelby, and fix a time and carried out." "I declare to you that the avowed of policy and Administration as the only way to place for holding the Senatorial and Representaobjects of the Republican party are in violation save the Union. He would quote from his let- tive District Conventions. of the Constitution of the United States;" "and ter to the Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, and others. It was ordered that the proceedings be pub by the Executive as laws of the most obvious | the question now arises, what would be the con- last fall: sequences of the triumph of the Republicau party | "I have always been a Union man. The presin the election of Lincoln? It would not be, ervation of our Union has been the fundamental B. W. Cooper, Sec'y Upon the general relations of the question practically, a dissolution of the Union; for, principle, the foundation stone of my politics, of military conscription we presume none will though the Republicans would have violated, all my life. In my early boyhood, the first poand threatened further to violate the Constitu- litical lesson taught me was to cherish the Union; ocratic Central Committee of Rush County, held all persons infringing on the patent granted to A. B. L. tion, the compact, thus morally absolving the the first political efforts of my manhood days at Rushville, on the 18th inst., the following 5th, 1864, in the State of Indiana, under the new Patent South from all obligations to adhere to it, yet were all guided by the same principle, and di- Delegates, to the July State Convention, were an law. "It is supposed by many that a conscription | the Republicans would attempt, by the superior | rected to the same end, and I hope it may form without any compensation will more justly equal | physical force of the North, to crush her into a part of the burden of my last prayer. I do not pointed ize the burdens of the war. This view we hold submission, to enduring the unjust usurpation, know what that prayer will be, if it is not that Dr. John Moffett, Samuel S. McBride, John

"To some men a military life opens to them agine that by uniting indirectly with the Repub- may be thought arrogant, but I hope not, for that path of glory and position which satisfies licans shown in the speech to be the disunionists feel, and must, yet in humility, say it, that I totheir subition; men otherwise constituted do not of the North and electing Lincoln, they will se- day have the satisfaction (the loss of which could care for any honors which the career of a soldier cure a justifiable cause of secession, and be al- be compensated by no gold or greenbacks,) of be-

do not enter the ranks of the army voluntarily at " I do not wish, by electing violators of the am guiltless of any act or sentiment that has con the present rate of remuneration and bounties, we | Constitution in the North, to give the South just | tributed to produce our existing national calammust increase the remuneration and the bounties cause for attempted secession. The election of ities. I have never, as have radical Republiuntil they reach a point at which men will enter a national man upon a national platform, will cans, taught that a portion of the Constitution prevent such a result, and give peace to the coun- of the United States was not obligatory on me, "The occupation of the soldier, like every oth- try. Such a platform is that of popular sove- and should not be obeyed." er employment, must be rewarded in accordance reignty, and such a man is Stephen A. Dou- And he repeated just what he said then, that,

number of gun powder manufactories in the coun- fore any State attempted to withdraw from the low, till we could change Administrations. siness of making gunpowder is connected with a carry out their threats of excluding them from tion great deal of danger, we do not obtain the em- their constitutional rights in the Union; they 1. He had inflicted calamities enough upon playes by conscription. We bid high enough to wanted security, guarantees on that point. They the country during one term. find men who will volunteer to enter the works said that when men's rights were threatened they 2. He had shown himself incapable. We and expose themselves for a certain consideration had a legal right to security for the peace. They change incompetent Generals-why not Presisaid as the Republicans refuse to respect the dents? Being weak, bad men, like Butler, "The same rule holds true in regard to our decisions of the Supreme Court, they did not might use him for a usurper if they should con-

> 1. That their slaves should be let alone States where they were. 2. That when they escaped they should be re-

them than the Constitution. sure, and the loss of the Union, if the Republi- | co

can party is suffered to remain in power ing just guarantees.

Indianapolis, in accordance with these views, on the rebellion would be crushed. Why has it not the 13th of January, 1862, after showing the been crushed in the long years of the war? It failure, thus far, of the course which the Republis because, as one reason, the Lincoln party was vention: alone by the Abolitionists forever; that her South looked upon that party as its hereditary son, John N. Armstrong, Washington Gilson, rights shall be accorded to her; for let me say enemy; as the party who had warred upon it and John Kirkpatrick, Wm. J. Rice, Wm. D. that until she is satisfied of this fact she never its institutions for more than a generation; who Roberts. will return, as she otherwise would only expect hated it with the venom of an adder, and kept no to go again through the same series of Abolition | Constitutional faith with it.

of action toward her.'

thereby preserved, and war averted.

her constitutional rights.

But the Administration, a sectional one, placed that had just come to his knowledge of the most in power according to the forms, but not the alarming character-a fact admitted in an offi spirit of the Constitution, and thus having the lege of vagrancy to the nigger. power and legal right to adopt its own policy, public treasure of the State was, in fact, in the elected to contemn the advice of the Democ North. They have a united North in one sense, breeches pocket of Gov. Morton, or in his illegal racy, and not only to give no guarantees for ob- and in another they have not, and will not have held thus during the last year was nearly a mil- been violated before the war, but even to go fur- escent, united North in obeying laws, however ion of dollars, and now, thus held, was over two ther and take away others; in short, to irritate unjust those laws may be, but a morally united aundred thousand dollars. What was to be done? the South to the utmost unity, and then fight it North they can never have until they take out Here the purse and the sword were united. This to extermination. The Democracy, then, had the unconstitutional, unjust portions of their was the course of all usurpers. The no course left but to acquiesce in that policy and measures and policy. By doing that and plant-Republicans broke up the Legislature nine give lt, at least, a passive support, or resist it, ing themselves on the Constitution and justice

the proper days for the passage of appropriation | They acquiesced, as good law abiding citizens, bills-and, appropriations not being passed, the in the policy of the Administration, gave it all Governor refuses to trust the representatives of the men and money it desired, determined, howthe people, seizes the public treasure, and without ever, to hold it accountable for the result of its

Caesar, Cromwell and others. It was the most | That time, the time for electing a new Adminpainful usurpation he had yet heard of. Morton istration under the Constitution, had come had, no doubt, done it, thinking it was right for That policy of the Administration had not only him to usurp in time of trouble; but this was a been a failure, it had well nigh ruined the na monstrous doctrine. If so, an Executive had only | tion, and now, in a constitutional mode and time, to get up trouble to enable him to overthrow the let us burl that Administration from power, and

general government went overboard, we might justly be asked, why did the Republicans refuse the guaranty of the second and third rights above If Morton was not an honest man this fund in named? The South was entitled to them under country in war that it might be made the means He expected to hear soon that every Mayor of of abolishing slavery, and perpetuating the Rea city had seized all city funds for the same pur- publicans in power. This was shown by Chandler's blood letting letter of the 11th of February, He observed that he appeared before us to 1861, and another by Chase, of about the same speak to a democratic meeting. Yet, he could not date, recently published in the Cincinnati En-

He said he wished to proclaim here, and every jointly upon the Republican and rebel skirts. Chandler's letter he read to them thus:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1861. "My Dear Governor:-Governor Bingham and olis on the 12th day of July next: terest of a few more probable years of existence myself telegraphed you on Saturday, at the request of Massachussetts and New York, to send delegates to the Peace or Compromise Congress They admit that we are right and they wrong; and that all attending Democrats from the county that no Republican State should have sent dele- be considered advising delegates. gates; but they are here and can't get away. you will send stiff backed men, or none. The of July next, and open a poll at I o'clock and Two Store Room Lots on South The following were the principal points in his whole thing was got up against my judgment close the same at 6 o'clock, P. M., for the purand advice, and will end in thick smoke. Still, pose of nominating candidates for the following He observed that after the nomination of Lin- I hope as a matter of courtesy to our erring offices: brethren, that you will send the delegates.

> Z. CHANDLER. His Excellency, AUSTIN BLAIR P. S .- Some of the manufacturing States think of the party.

ton thought the Union was good, at it was, withsaid the speaker, and he was again here to warn township elect two delegates to attend the Dis-"2. To prevent the surrender of fugitive the people against his re-election. And had he trict Convention of Hancock and Shelby. settlement upon the public lands, the common Lincoln? If he had not then, indeed, was the the greatest number of votes in the county.

lowed to peacefully avail themselves of it; but ing able to lay my hand upon my heart, and, with the approval of my conscience, say that

though opposed to the policy of the Administradanger incurred by the person rendering it. Well, Lincoln was elected-elected in Novem- tion as, in his judgment, suicidal, yet he should Part of this remuneration consists in glory. the ber, more than a quarter of a year before he was not obstruct it, but give it a fair support, as the rest must be made up by money. We have a to be inaugurated. During this interval, and be only policy which the Administration would al-

try, and, for military purposes, it is as important Union, the South came to Mr. Lincoln and the Let us change it. We can't worst ourselves. to have workmen in this occupation as to have leading Republicans in the States and in Con- As Lincoln's election got us into trouble, his demen to shoulder the musket. Although the bu | gress, and asked them if they were going to | feat might get us out. He opposed his re-elec-

clude to attempt it.

stitution of the United States or of the States in time of peace or of war, nor the liberties of the people, and those who did not respect the Constition are unfit to execute that Constitution.

4. Lincoln's nomination was in violation of an of equal justice, the system of volunteering, as a 3. That the people of the South should be established sentiment of this country, acted upon means of filling the ranks of the army, is in- permitted to settle with them in the common ter- in peace, incorporated into our State Constitution, and more necessary to be acted upon in These three rights the Supreme Court of the United States had solemnly decided were theirs State Executives shall not hold their offices for soldier. In adopting the latter course, we fill the | under the Constitution. This Lincoln's Judge | two consecutive terms. It is by such re elections that corruption is generated and concealed, and The Republicans told them they would give in time of war, usurpations are accomplished. them a guaranty of the first, but they could not Thus Casar overthrew the Roman Republic in of the other two without violating the Chicago time of civil war. Thus Bonaparte, imitating platform, and that that was more binding upon | Cæsar, was elected Consul, and in time of war continued and became a usurping Emperor, at-The refusal of these guarantees was a great tempting to establish an hereditary dynasty. moral crime on the part of the Republican party | Lincoln may attempt that his son Bob shall suc--has cost us oceans of blood, billions of trea- ceed him, thus placing us under a Bob-o'-Lin-

> 5. The present Lincoln party never could suc-They ought to have been given, and the war cessful in putting down the rebellion and restoraverted. Why, the kings of England, he said, ing peace to this country, because the South have the proud Henrys, were willing to pledge them | no confidence in them, and the Almighty seemed selves to observe Magna Charta-to give con- to be against them for their wrongs and wickfirmations of it. I thought, said the speaker, edness; wrong in going into the war before they that peace ought to have been preserved by giv. | put themselves right before high heaven, and wick edness in the manner of prosecuting it. He had And in a speech before the Democratic club at often said that if the Almighty was with Lincoln

persecutions; satisfy her that her interests will 6. Mr. Lincoln, by proclaiming that there nevbe promoted by the Union, and then I believe er should be peace until the South surrendered she will, sooner or later, again unite with us in up all her persons, property, Constitutional rights, concord. If she does not, then will it be time, and everything else, had placed himself in a sitand then shall we be able to adopt a proper course nation where he had no alternative but to annihilate the South or give her her independence if The course of the Democratic party, all the he could not annihilate her even by raising the way through, had been eminently patriotic. It last man and the last dollar. For his part, he did not see what the last man and the last dollar 1. They had held that the people of the South would be fighting for. He was for adopting a were just as much entitled to the rights the Con- policy that would bring peace and union before Wednesday Evening, June 29, 1864. stitution gave them as the North was, and that that extreme was reached. That could only be these rights should be given, and the Union done by putting reasonable men in power who had two ideas instead of one; could only be done 2. That after war commenced, it should have by changing the Administration. The time was been stopped, as it easily might have been in the at hand when that could be done, and liberty, early part of it, by even then giving the South the Constitution and the Union saved, if the people were not already so enslaved that they 3. That if not stopped by such a just course, would yield the ballot box. Preserve and exerit should have been prosecuted in such a manner cise your right of suffrage, said the speaker, and

would be restored by the fanatical and one-idead Dress Circle and Parquette..... Republican party. They would sell out, ruin and kill all the whites to give the glorious privi-

The Republisans, he said, talk about a united they can have a morally, actively united North. Force and corruption may make a passive union among those subject to it; never a moral, heart union upon a proposition that contains a greater portion of falsehood than of truth. The North, he said, ought now to be united upon the proposition of changing Executives-State and na-

tional-for the salvation of the country. Mr. John C. Lutz offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: Resolved. That the thanks of the meeting are hereby tendered to Hon. S. E. Perkins for his able and eloquent argument in behalf of the people for their personal liberty, and his expositions OF TWENTY-FOUR RENOWNED, POPULAR AN of the base usurpations of the National and State

Administrations. Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the State Sentinel and Richmond Jeffersonian. On motion, the meeting adjourned.
ISAAC. N. BEARD, President.

JOHN STABLER, Vice Presidents. JOSHUA DYE. THOMAS WILSON, / Secretaries.

----STATE ITEMS.

- HANCOCK COUNTY .- At a meeting of the Central Committee of Hancock county, held in the Court House in Greenfield on the 25th, the following delegates were appointed to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Indianap-

M. Marsh, J. P. Banks, J. McCain, Wm. New, J. S. Mason, H. Barrett, E. S. Bottsford, S. McCord, J. Dunbar, Jas. Wright, R. P. Brown,

It was also ordered that the Democracy of the Ohio, Indiana, and Rhode Island are coming in, different townships meet at their usual place of and there is danger of Illinois, and now they beg voting, except Jackson, which will meet at Pigus for God's sake to come to their rescue and eon Roost; Sugar Creek, at Palestine, and Versave the Republican party from rupture. I hope non, at Brown's Mill, on Saturday, the 30th day

> One Representative, one Recorder, one County Commissioner, and one County Surveyor. The man receiving the highest number of votes in the County for the different offices being the nominee | strictly first-class business houses.

Greenfield, on Saturday, the 6th day of August,

Also, at the same time, place and manner, vote for a candidate for State Senator for the

not a right to do this? Had he not a right to Also, that the Senatorial delegates be instruct-"3. To exclude the people of the South from oppose the policy and re-election of Abraham ed to vote as a unit for the candidate receiving Central Committee of Hancock correspond with

> lished in the Daily and Weekly State Sentinel. WM. FRIES, Ch'a.

-Rush County -At a meeting of the Dem-

to be an error. Men are not equally adapted to and then would come civil war, the most terri- God will preserve our Union and save my own S. Campbell, Reuben D. Logan, Jacob Beckner, soul. And I beg to be permitted to add here, Samuel S. Bratten, Wm. S. Hall, John Shawe, the most desolating of all others."

soul. And I beg to be permitted to add here, Samuel S. Bratten, Wm. S. Hall, John Shaw
"I know that the disunionists of the South imthough it may be esteemed by some in bad taste, han, Frank Jackson, James L. Caldwell, R. R. ing South of Post Office.

"I know that the disunionists of the South imimproved to add here, Samuel S. Bratten, Wm. S. Hall, John Shaw
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"I know the same the s

GOVERNMENT

CLAIM AGENCY! DAILY,

A. F. NOBLE.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST AUDITING CLERK OF CLAIMS OF INDIANA SOLDIERS, IN THE OFFICE of the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C., has opened a GOVERNMENT

NO. 5 YOHN'S BLOCK. NORTH MERIDIAN STREET, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Pensions, Back Pay and Bounty, Prize Maney, Commutation of Rations, Fuel and Quarters, Recruiting Service, Claims for loss of Horses and other property, Pay of Prisoners of War, Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers, and all other Claims against the Government, cashed or collected on reasonable terms. Officer's Returns made out, and Certificates of Non-Indebtedness obtained from the Departments, on short ne tice, and all papers in relation to such Claims, &c., promptly and correctly executed. If Treasury Certificates and all other collections promptly attended to.

Soldiers discharged on account of wounds received in battle can get their Bounty immediately by sending their

A. F. NOBLE. N. B. Information and advice (verbally or by letter,) cheerfully given

REFERENCES:

General LAZ. NOBLE, Adjutant General State of Indiana; Col. W. H. H. TERRELL. Financial Secretary Executive Department, Indiana; Major DANIEL McCLURE, Chief Paymaster, District of Indiana and Illinois; Hon. J. E'STINE, Auditor of State; Major M. L. BUNDY, Paymaster, U. S. A.; Dr. F. S. NEWCOMER; Messrs, FLETCHER, VAJEN & CO., Bankers; Messrs. A. & J. C. S. HARRISON, Bankers; Messrs. FLETCHER, Jr., & CHURCHWAN, Bankers; Hon. W. H. RANDALL, M. C., London, Ky.; WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier First Naioual Bank, Washington, D. C.

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In great variety. Our buyer being at the head of the

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OUT SALES

Spencer, Joseph Goswell, Jabez Winship, W. J. Rice, Estill R. Moffett, James Fry, Cyrus Florea, Wm. J. McBride, Elias Poston, C. Robinson, Samuel Pattison, Dr. J. W. Treese, Dr. J. J. Inlow, Isaac Inlow, Dr. J. S. Rucker, Dr. John W. Williamson, R. J. Phelps, William Branson, James McDonald, Joseph Peck, Michael Kelly, Ebenezer Smith, Joseph Florea, and Samuel Wickoff And as delegates to the Congressional Con-

licans had chosen, to restore the Union, he had full of unstoned Achans. It is the Achan party. E. C. Hibben, John Magee, John S. Camp said: "You ask what is to done? This is a diffi- They stone some little Achan, while the big bell, Jacob Thomas, James Plummer, John L. cult question to answer; but I see no better ones roll through the streets in coaches and riot in course of action than to stop the war for a time; procure an armistice; give time for the passions procure an armistice; give time for the passions ones roll through the streets in coaches and riot in public treasure. If you wish to find out what an Alexander W. Wood, James S. Ruckner, Sam-Alexander W. Wood, Sam-Alexander W. Wood, Sam-Alexander W. to cool and for the people to reason and to meet | That tells the story of the Lincoln party. It is | uel Pattison, James Downey, Wm. Reeves, Wm. in National Convention. Go back to the start- a party full of public and screened plunderers of H. Crane, Michael Kelly, Wm. A. Selby, Samuel ing point. Compel the Abolitionists to do what the nation. The Democrats must stone that S. McBride, Thomas J. Meredith, Thomas they ought to have done before the war was whole party out, if they expect the Union, lib- Matlock, Wm. S. Hillegoes, Thomas W. Taylor, commenced; do justice; put themselves right be- erty, or any of the people's property to be saved. Jonathan Caldwell, Wm. S. Hall, John Humfore High Heaven; offer guarantees; satisfy the In conclusion he said, the Republican party phrey, Silas M. Wright, Newton Bowen, Henry South that if she comes back she shall be let would never give peace to the country. The W. Beckner, Wm. Procter, Thomas B. Robin-

> JOHN MOFFETT. President Rush County Dem. Cent. Com.

AMUSEMENTS. METROPOLITAN HALL.

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PReserved seats retained only till the end of the

Boreau of Finance. The amount that had been servance of these constitutional rights which had as things are at present. They have an acqui-Eastern cities. This is no fictitous cry, and we will con-

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Fancy Goods,

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF DRUG-GISTS to the above establishment, and invite them, when in the city, to look through our stock.

Our goods were bought when gold was at \$1.58, and before the additional 50 per cent increase in Tariff Duty. which, we are confident, will enable us to sell goods in our line very low and yet realize a profit. We will du-plicate any Cincinnati bill—fluctuations in prices con-

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Pee will continue with our successors.

Thanking our friends for the favors shown us in the past, we will be happy to see them at our old counting room, where we will remain for the purpose of closing our business.

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